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size, Plain or Colored in Oil in the best style. All

CENTRAL DINING SALOON, No. 107
Vine Street, two doors above Fifth, West side,
Cincinnati, O. Meals served at all hours, day and
night, in the most stylish manner. Orders served up at
the lowest rates. Parties supplied with refreshments.
JOHN Mc DONNELL, Prop'r.

MEDICATED STRENGTHENING
PILLS.—These Pills are excellent
remedies in cases of pain and weakness in the side,
breast or back; also, in rheumatic affections, coughs,
croup, asthma, bronchitis, and other pulmonary affec-
tions. The Agents, Galbraith, Pitch, Poor Man's
and Grimpe's Pills, are manufactured of various
kinds, of old or cloth, and Poor Men's are prepa-
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on as good terms as any manufacturers in the U. S. [9]

OUTCALTS' ELASTIC METALLIC
ROOFING.—This Roofing has been used
The cheapest and best Metal Roofing now used. It
can be put on at any season of the year; it prepared
ready for laying, and can be applied to any person
with ordinary mechanical skill, rapidly, as no solder-
ing is required. Orders for Roofing from any part of
the country, promptly filled. CALDWELL & CO.,
132 Columbia street, Cincinnati, O.

J. P. LEAVITT, ALFRED BEVIS,

LEAVITT & BEVIS, SUCCESSORS TO
Crane & Leavitt, No. 56 Fifth Street, corner
Vine and Fifth Streets, and Fifth Ohio Superior
Hosiery, Gloves and Woolen Yarn, Under-Clothing
for Ladies, Gent's and Children, Shirts, Collars and
Cuffs. "Tights" in Assorted Colors, Whole-
sale and Retail.

SNOWDEN & OTTE, Manufacturers of
all kinds of Upholstery, Bedding, etc.
No. 21 East Fourth Street, between Main
and Walnut, South side Cincinnati. Window
Shades of every description made to order. Table and
Fire-Top Cloths, Hair Mattresses and Bunk Mat-
tresses, and all kinds of Bedding constantly on hand.
[83]

THE PRESS.

HENRY REED, Editor.

(CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news,
dictated from any quarter of the world, and
NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence.
We do not return rejected communications.)

Amusements This Evening.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER—Sycamore street,
between Third and Fourth, and Fifth Ohio Superior
and "The Irish Secretary."
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—Grand Inauguration
Ballet.
MELBOURNE HALL—Corner Fourth and Walnut
streets—Temperance Festival.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 22, 1859.

To the Readers of "The Press."

I have determined to appear before the public as editor of THE PRESS, in which capacity I design, so far as lies in my power, to continue—under perhaps somewhat more favorable circumstances—a career pretty well, I think, identified, in the public mind, with myself, in the course of a connection of several years with another journal in this city. To my friends and those who feel that something may be done to me as to one who, while he has been guilty of enough of errors and oversights, has not faltered in respect to integrity of purpose, it is proper for me to say that I sincerely desire the success of this enterprise, and have a pecuniary interest in the same.

I do not deem it an act of unpardonable vanity in me to assume that, although my name has not been laid before the public in connection with the editorial department of any newspaper, there is an intellectual entity which the people of this section of the United States understand as belonging to myself. There is known to be a human being, not destitute of qualities that distinguish him from others of his species, who has done certain things, badly enough, perhaps, but so as, in the minds of many, to give a sort of significance to the name which he bears. All men possess the right to emerge, at will, from pre-existing states of impersonality; and at my resolution so to do, at this time, nobody has any title to complain. It was through no fickleness of temper or suggestion of private interest on my part, that the relation that had so long and, on my side at least, so pleasantly, existed between myself and the readers of the Cincinnati Commercial, came to an end. The motives under which I acted were such as it was difficult to resist; and on their occurrence, I felt as one who is suddenly called upon to sever a long-established intimacy, that had grown into a compact and enduring friendship. Such relations are the basis of obligations which no man has the right wantonly to disregard. I was told that it would be wrong for me to leave this city or to abandon a profession in which—it was said—I had made myself useful to my fellow-citizens; and my own convictions testified to the justice of the suggestion. I have not, therefore, needed much persuasion to induce me to re-appear—if the expression is correct as applied to one who never had an actual appearance—in connection with a public journal in this city; nor do I fear that I shall be any less welcome to my old friends hereabouts, in the columns of the Press than I was in those of the Commercial. To myself, my course, during past years, has appeared to be that of an honest, earnest man; nor am I aware of any change in my own character calculated to render it either more and time to come.

To my many friends of the press, in this and the neighboring States, who, on my retirement from the Commercial, spoke of me and my course in terms of approval far too flattering indeed—such thanks as one so poor as I am in anything else can bestow are due, from a heart that is more grateful than it can find words to express.

HENRY REED.

To Our Friends and Patrons, Present and Prospective.

With some conflict of feeling, between hope and fear, we present you the first number of THE PRESS. It is not necessary to say that it does not come up to your idea, as it does not to ours, of what a newspaper should be. As it is, it simply shows a foundation upon which something may be built, and a place where may be registered a promise on our part, as we can gain control of the means, to make it as perfect as possible. We feel as if the world was all before us, that there is here a field for such an enterprise, that our right to enter in is needful, and that our

doing as well as we can, we may attain to a right to occupy and enjoy. And even in view of our weakness and the strength of those with whom we shall come in competition, we feel that,

The race it is not always got
By him that swiftest runs;
Nor the battle, by those people,
That shoot with longest arms.

The Press is not very magnificent in its dimensions, for several reasons.

FIRST, we desire to make a paper for the people—which, being within the means of everybody, shall circulate everywhere. We believe that a well-conducted journal of this size, at the price we ask for it, can be made profitable to its proprietors as well as advantageous to the public. It is easy to enlarge, when there are motives to justify it; and we hope to be so situated as not to be at all disturbed when the necessity for enlargement shall arrive.

SECONDLY, its proprietors are not rich. They are forced to content themselves with doing business upon a small investment and the ability is acquired to employ a larger one. It is the opposite of prudence to begin extravagantly. Reasonable people approve the conduct of him who commences as he can continue, and makes no pretensions to means that he has yet to accumulate. To begin larger than prudence will justify, and thereby create a necessity for a subsequent contraction, is an act of folly the effect of which is not unfrequently a misfortune. Besides, it seems almost inevitable that a newspaper should have its period of infancy. All the really successful establishments in the world have started from small beginnings; and every attempt within our knowledge to avoid the apparently inevitable day of small things, has resulted either in absolute failure or that which, in respect to pecuniary loss, was its equivalent.

THIRDLY, we are not anxious to number mere size among our elements of success. We do not believe a huge expanse of paper indispensable to attractiveness. Size and weakness, so often associated in other things, are not always so entirely inseparable in our public journals as their proprietors are willing sometimes to suppose. There is a disease of enlargement to which newspaperdom is subject, one of whose symptoms is an incapacity to distinguish between quantity and quality. We feel the full force of the fact that we are entering this day into a competition with several gentlemen of enlarged views, and—in feet and inches—great superficiality; and yet, while we humbly hope we are not envious, we confess that we are not unpleasantly afraid. We do not dread that our paper will not be large enough to hold per diem all that is worth the knowing, so much as we do our own capacity to put the best things of the day into its columns.

So far as it is in the power of the conductors, the Press will be an independent journal: acknowledging no umpire in matters of opinion but reason and common sense. With faith, except so far as it is founded upon the conclusions of the intellect, we have nothing to do. In respect to men, the object of our exertions will be the advancement of the most worthy. We have an instinctive hatred of corruption and usurpation in government, which we do not expect to be able ever entirely to suppress.

We intend to employ our best exertions to make the Press a decorous journal—one that shall be in every respect fit to be introduced into the family, and that no man not conscious of public and flagrant ill-desert, shall fear to open and peruse.—There will be no attempts to make it a minister of public justice, or a dictator of the proceedings of courts or the verdicts of juries. Lengthy observation has convinced us that the public press has its legitimate province in civilized society, that its usefulness depends upon its success in keeping within the proper boundaries, and that when it assumes to do the work of the legislature, the judiciary, or the public executioner, it not merely paralyses its own strength, but becomes a nuisance that deserves to be abated. We do not, therefore, intend to accompany our independence with any degree of impertinence, nor, as the manner of some is, make up for its absence by an occasional display of the insolence of irresponsible power.—We are opposed to all personal puffery and, of course, to all personal detraction and while we shall not hesitate to expose wickedness and laugh at folly, shall be desirous to avoid doing injury to the private feelings of any man or woman.

Since the well-known ARWEL GARDNER seceded from the ranks of the Prince of Darkness, and sat out on his journey to "kingdom come," there has been no event in the religious world so decidedly sensational as the recent conversion of the blue-eyed or gray-eyed—we really forget which—man of destiny, the renowned WILLIAM WALKER of Nicaraguan notoriety. Mr. — or General, as the case may be—WALKER, has, it seems, taken his religion in the Roman way, and has been received into the Holy Catholic Church at Mobile, with all the honors. The Washington Union devotes a leader to the subject—positive evidence of its importance—and proposes that, in case the new "religious" should arrive at the eminence of canonization, he be known as "Santo Guilielmo de los Filibusteros"—Saint William (or Gulliver) of the Brigands. There are those who believe there is a hidden meaning in all this: we hardly think it is hidden.

The flag on the top of the Capitol has
now three stars, and

There will undoubtedly be errors and failures in the distribution of the Precip by the carriers, for a few days; such things are unavoidable to a new undertaking. They will be remedied as soon as possible; and if reported at the office will be attended to. Several persons who have left their names at the office have not been sufficiently particular in giving their address, and may suffer some inconvenience on that account.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

There is employed to drive the machinery engaged in printing this paper one of Ericsson's Caloric Engines—the first and only one of the kind put in operation west of the Alleghanies. They who have any doubt of the success of this invention—so far as is concerned the capacity, at an expense comparatively insignificant, to generate both motion and power—who have a desire to witness the operation of a piece of machinery interesting as well from its history as its performances, are respectfully invited to call and examine. That, in this essay, the inventor has been able to contrive the means to render available all the power of which air employed expansively is capable, is not probable; but that he has produced a machine at once simple, curious, and valuable in a high degree, no one who sees it can deny.

In the history of the application of science to the useful arts, there is scarcely anything more remarkable than the persistence with which the inventor of this engine has adhered to his idea of generating power by means of heated air—employing for the purpose machinery not very dissimilar to the working parts of a steam engine. We remember the notice that began to be taken of the matter in the scientific journals of the country, as early as 1833, when it was thought by many that genuine success had been realized. The invention, however, did not at that time, acquire and probably did not deserve, favor as a practicable motive power. In 1852 Mr. Ericsson brought out his celebrated, but unfortunately caloric ship, under what we are bound to suppose favorable auspices to ensure success. The result did not satisfy the expectations of the parties interested, and the experiment must be said to have been a failure. The present engine indicates important changes in his views, and corresponding changes in his mode of adapting his means to the end desired; and although it would be unsafe to pronounce success completeness attained as to render its employment advisable for general marine purposes, it would not be easy to avoid a conviction of its value as a standing motive power for machinery.

Besides the caloric engine, Mr. Ericsson has brought out, of his own invention, other machinery of great value. The Ericsson propeller, as it is called, is one of his devices. He stands high on the list of inventors of the railway locomotive; and, like the celebrated Marquis of Worcester seems to have indicated in advance of the realization, improvements that may be made in almost every branch of industry to which machinery can be applied.

The Hon. WILLIAM V. PECK, elected last fall to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, took his seat, and commenced the performance of his official duty a few days since. We remember Judge PECK as our "illustrious predecessor" in the sublime position of first, second and all the other clerks in a counting store far in the interior of New England many years ago than we care to enumerate. He studied law in this city, we believe, with Hon. Bellamy Storer, and settled at Portsmouth, where he has acquired a fine reputation as a jurist and a judicial officer. If he dispenses justice in his magistracy with as much vigor and acuteness as he did cider brandy and calico to the mechanics and their wives of a Connecticut village, in his youth, he will have earned the praise of having acted well his part, in which is all the honor."

Diplomatic Service.

Mr. PUGH has, it seems, taken hold of the subject of the National Diplomatic service with a strong hand. The following paragraph from the New York Tribune, gives some notion of the radical character of his propositions. It is to be hoped, though scarcely to be expected, that the monstrous humbug that he has attacked will fall beneath his efforts. We should not wonder if he was a little appalled at the magnitude of the job he had undertaken, when looked at in all its unwholesome entirety:

The Diplomatic service was yesterday discussed in the Senate, when Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, moved to regular the present system, by abolishing all transfer Resident Ministers, and substituting occasional Envoys, to be sent for special purposes, which must be declared by the President in nominating them. The salary of an Envoy, Mr. Pugh proposed, should be fixed at \$10,000 a year, and that of his Secretary at \$3,000. He also moved to abolish the office of Consul-General; but, as he alarmed himself for having proposed a reform so radical and so truly democratic, he presently took occasion to abandon it, and moved instead a mild modification of the present system. Between the two motions, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, made a brief speech.

Annexation of Cuba.

Whenever the uneasy politicians of the United States have been desirous to steal a piece of territory belonging to some other nation, the first thing in order has been to attempt to alarm the people upon the score of the danger to the United States of having the possessions of a foreign government so near our bowdaries. General Cass, who has lived all his life, when at home, within point-blank distance of the cannon shot of a British garrison, was terribly afraid of the consequences to our liberty, and all that sort of thing, of the possession of Texas by the British Government; and, at the time of the agitation of the annexation question, many speeches of interminable length upon the idea. The same notion is presented in Congress, and by prints in the Southern interest, in respect to Cuba. Cuba is the key to the Gulf; and the hands of poor decrepit Spain, may do terrible damage to our commerce, if not prodestructive to our very existence as a nation. Upon this subject Mr. CRITTENDEN has recently made a speech in the Senate, which is spoken by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

Mr. Crittenden ridiculed the idea that the possession of Cuba, or the possession of any other island on the globe, was essential to our National safety. We had protected ourselves hitherto without it, and we had been growing more bold

were now more able than we ever were to take care of ourselves on the sea and on the land and it was an insult to be told that we were *dangerous* unless we added Cuba, or any other country, to our existing territory.

The Twenty-Second.
This is the anniversary of him who is most by the common consent of mankind has received the glorious title of Father of his Country. Grateful recollection are an appropriate tribute to his memory and such other observances are proper to call to mind his great civil and military services, and are consistent with that love of public order which was so striking a feature of his character. It is not merely in the United States but wherever fervent patriotism and disinterested public services find admirers, there the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON is treasured as a household word; and if America has been given to mankind nothing but this, she might still claim to have added to the history of human excellence its richest contribution.

PRUDENCE VERGING ON TIMIDITY.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* promised to give a "black list" of members of the House, who voted against the admission of Oregon, but cautiously restricts it to the northern members. It would hardly be safe for an official of the administration to put a southern member in black list. Southern democracy has a special dispensation to do as it pleases on any question.—(O. S. Journal.)

The Richmond *Enquirer* has recently devoted some attention to the Cuban bubble of which it takes the wind completely. It declares the acquisition utterly impracticable; the thirty million bill a delusion; the idea making the Gulf of Mexico a *mare clausum* and Cuba the gate in the face of the other lands in possession of the European power absurd; and the acquisition of Cuba even impracticable, with three quarters of a million of free negroes, and surrounded by free lands undesirable.—O. S. Journal.

A highly interesting divorce case is pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature. The husband petitions, declaring that his wife has been too fond of a way West Point Cadet; and the wife's father reply, declaring that his husband has maltreated her, and that she has not been too fond of the Cadet; which statement, the Cadet himself confirms.—O. S. Journal.

It is said that in the ill-starred town Northampton, Mass., there live on one street thirty-five beautiful and accomplished young ladies, individually and collectively willing to get married. Just to think of the vast amount of female loveletters that must be developed into school-marms! The consideration is appalling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEAD QUARTERS, I. G. G.,
CINCINNATI, FEBRUARY 19, 1859.
General Order, No. 4.
The Companies attached to the Independent Gunrie Grays' Battalion are hereby notified to appear their Armory, in full dress uniform. (Shako.) Tuesday, the 22d inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M., for parade. By order.
JAS. EENNE, Adj. W. K. BOSLEY, Major.

CINCINNATI ROVER GUARDS, ATTENTION!
You are hereby notified to appear at our Armory, in full dress uniform, on THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, February 22, at 6 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of celebrating Washington's Birthday, and receiving the "Light Guard" of Dayton.
By order, CHAS. E. ERMST, Captain.
A. W. WHEELER, O. S.

SARSFIELD GUARDS, ATTENTION!
You are hereby notified to meet at your Armory, Fifth street, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 22, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of business of importance will be brought before meeting. By order.
JOHN O'TOOLE, Captain.

A PUZZLE.
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REKAB & REVOGR
ENT
GEORGE M. DIXON,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, Extra quality Medicines, Pharmaceutical preparations, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, &c.
Northeast Cor. Main and Fifth Sts.
LOOK FOR THE RED DOORS!
C. W. POMEROY & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Cash Dealers in
STOVES & HOUSEHOLD WARE
No. 210 Main St.,
East side, 7th floor above Fifth-st.,
Cincinnati.

APPEL-GATE & CO.
Booksellers,
Publishers,
Stationers,
PRINTERS,
—AND—
Blank Book Manufacturers.
43 MAIN STREET.
LEO MOSES, L. & S. MOSES, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY. Bet. Main and Walnut and Walnut and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Keep on hand a good stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, &c.
ANDERSON, GATES & WRIGHT, PUBLISHERS, Wholesale and Retail BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers. No. 112 MAIN ST., Between Third and Fourth streets, CINCINNATI, O.
Practical Mercantile College
S. W. Cor. Fourth and Walnut Streets
ENTRANCE 51 FIFTH ST.
Open Day and Evening
E. W. SMITH, Principal, Cincinnati, O.
KELSEY & CO. TWO-THREE ED. EAST-SEVENTH ST. SEWING MACHINES, especially suited for families, sold at low prices in all respects to the satisfaction of the public. Prices from \$25 to \$125. J. W. HARRISON, O. S. Fourth-st., Cincinnati. For Agencies should be addressed to C. C. KELSEY, & Co., 121, Cincinnati, Ohio.
GEO. ATKINS, dealer in English, French and German FINEST GOODS. Mrs. J. M. celebrated Corsets, and French woven corsets, sale and retail. Pink

JEWELRY.
PALMER & OWEN,
Manufacturers of
SILVER WARE AND JEWELRY.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Watches, Cutlery & Fancy Goods,
N. W. CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS
Cincinnati, Ohio. 111

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
COMPLETE STOCK OF EVERYTHING
In the line of our New Store, No. 120 Walnut street. (162) **HUGHES & DORLAND.**
SPARKLING DIAMONDS.
DUHME & CO.
Cor. Fourth and Walnut
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT
JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT
West of New York.
Keep on hand at all times the most extensive stock
of **JEWELRY** in the Western country.

DIAMOND PINS AND RINGS.
CORAL SETS,
—AND—
SILVER WARE
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Don't forget the place,
Corner Fourth and Walnut
HUGHES & DORLAND
WILL REMOVE THE WHOLESALE
department of their house from 19 Main to
No. 120 Walnut this day, and will open their new
and elegant stock with a handsome stock of new
and desirable goods, especially adapted to the
spring trade. 109

HENRY P. ELIAS
No. 16 West Fourth Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Watches, Jewelry and Silver V.
MANUFACTURER OF
Masonic and Odd Fellows' Jewelry
&c., &c., &c.

H. KINGSBURY
WATCH MAKER
173 Vine Street, between Fourth and
Fifth Street.
Watches, French Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jew-
elry repaired and warranted. 124

Merchants' Steam Printing Works
No. 56 THIRD ST., Near Walnut.
HEAD QUARTERS FOR CITY AND
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
Prepare for the Spring Trade
—BE EARLY.
Send in your orders for Circulars, Catalogues, Bill
Heads, Cards, &c., **BEFORE THE BUSY SPRING**
BEGINS!
Attractive Show Bills,
For Country Merchants, designed and engraved
newly for them, without extra charge.
Now is the time to have your
Mercantile Printing!
Specimens of every style of Printing can be seen
our Counting Room.
CHAS. N. MORRIS & CO.,
151 **56 Third St., near Walnut**
PERFUMERY
—AND—
Toilet Articles

We have on hand a large and elegant assortment
of **PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES**, to which
we invite especial attention. Our stock consists
part of
PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MARTHA WASHINGTON ROSEMARY, a new and
most fragrant perfume.
FLORINEL, a delicate
FRAGRANCE, of the most pleasing
KISS-ME-QUICK, KISS-ME-GENTLY.
And a full assortment of all the popular odors com-
posed by L. B. NICHOLS, &c.

COLOGNE WATERS.
Genuine Farnia, Circassian,
Princess, Verbena, Oriental, &c.;
In plain and fancy bottles.

POMADES.
Piver's Moelle de Boeuf;
Berthol's Creme Virginale;
Berthol's Creme Japonaise;
Berthol's Creme Potofantaine;
Berthol's Philtocome;
Savage Urain;
White, Brown & Black Stick Pomade, &c.

HAIR OILS.
Genuine Bees; Rose;
Vegetable; Eau de Indral;
Amlie; Farniguan;
Floral; Brillantine;
Genuine Macassar, &c.

HAIR RESTORATIVES.
Wood's; Mrs. Allen's; Jayne's;
Brett's Katharine; Bogie's Hyperion;
Lemon's Cocoonine; Bar's Triphosphor;
Phalon's Invigorator, &c.

HAIR DYES.
Ballard's; Roussel's; Phalon's;
Batchelor's; Housse's; Artico's;
Cristodoro's, &c.

FOR THE TEETH.
CRANE'S ODONTOMERMA, unsurpassed
preserving and beautifying the teeth;
Oriental Tooth Paste; Glycerin Tooth Paste;
Fruit Tooth Paste; Charcoal Tooth Paste;
Dentifrice Gum, &c.

FOR THE COMPLEXION, &c.
KALISTON, or Orient Water, for removing the
Freckles, &c.;
PADMEAN PEARL DROPS, for imparting
the skin a most delicate and natural
tint;
Parian Pearl Drops; Eugene Powder;
Moon Fum; Jenny Lind's
Magnolia Tablet; Lulu's Toilet
Beads; White; Bar's Triphosphor;
Carmin Powder; Theater Rouge;
Vinegar Rouge; Lemon Rouge;
Cold Cream; Coral Lip Salve;
Glycerin Cream; Rose Lip Balm;
Glycerin Camphor Ice; Aromatic Vine;
Glycerin Lotion; Pashan Lotion;
Glycerin Honey, &c.

TOILET SOAPS.
The most desirable French, English and Amer-
ican Toilet and Shaving Soap, Tablets and Gels

BRUSHES, COMBS, &c.
English, French and American Hair Brushes, of
Ivory, Buffalo, Hair and Toilet Brushes, Toilet
black and unbleached Bristles;
Violet Brushes, several varieties;
Tooth and Hat Brushes;
Ivory, Buffalo, Wood, and Bone-handled N
Brushes;
Ivory, India Rubber and Horn Fine-tooth Com
Tooth Shell, White and Black Buffalo, India B
ber, English and American Horn Dressing Com
Ivory, Buffalo, Clear Horn, Sandal Wood, and
handled Tooth Brushes;
Badger and Ground-Bristle Shaving Brushes, Foc
Combs, Whisker Brushes, Sponges, Flesh Brus
Turkish Towels, &c.

—ALSO—
Razors, Razor Strops, Towels, Shell and I
Toilet Pickle, Hand and Toilet Mirrors, Toilet
Bills, Odor Boxes, Match Boxes, Pocket Flasks, &
Our stock is new and extensive, and has
selected from the very latest styles and from the
best sources.

Suire, Eckstein & Co.